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THE VALLEY TAN.

THOMAS ADAMS, Editor. EIGHT DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 1. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1859. NUMBER 39.

ABSTRACT OF

Remarks Made by Elder Heber C. Kimball, at the Tabernacle, Sunday Afternoon, August 7, 1859.

A preacher ought to speak to the hearts of the people, and will do so if he is truly called to dispense the word. The principles of his creation are akin to those upon which we elect our representative to Congress.—To him is delegated the power to speak for the people—his electors—who elect him for that purpose. Upon this same principle am I a servant of God. I represent God here upon earth in my calling, the same as your Delegate represents you in Washington. Do I know my authority is genuine?—I do; it is this: "Go thou and teach all nations." I speak as an organ of God. It is not the fiddle that dictates the player, but the player that dictates the fiddle. I am as clay in the hands of the potter. [Here the Elder related the circumstance of Jeremiah and the potter, in which he took occasion to remark that the "Gentiles would soon have to go down to hell and be ground to powder;" after which the following expression was made use of, but there was so much noise that we lost the connection: "Christ was born in a stable and cradled in a manger. Well, now, in Missouri they make mangers out of hollow logs, and hollow logs make good cradles."]

I once joined myself to the Close Communion Baptists—that was three or four weeks before I heard Mormonism; not because they had the fullness of the gospel, but because they were nearer right than others.—The minister who baptized me said, "in thy profession of the faith, I baptize thee in the name of the father, of the son, and of the holy ghost," after which, I was received in the church in full fellowship. I was baptized by a Mormon Elder some 28 years ago, but under quite different influences. Bro. Geo. Watt there was the first man who was ever baptized in a foreign country, and his mother the first woman. When I baptize I do it in this way, taking brother Watt for example. I go with him to the water, and kneel down and pray for him and myself too. Then I ask, "brother Watt, do you feel to forsake the world and all its evils?" Then I baptize him with the words, "by authority of Jesus Christ, I baptize you in the name of the father, of the son, and of the holy ghost. Amen." As there may be some strangers here who do not know the meaning of baptism, I would remark that it signifies to overwhelm in the water—to cover up with water—and then the laying on of hands for the gift of the holy ghost. I first baptized in Gennessee county, N. Y. I went over there with a Methodist minister. He said to me, "brother Heber do you lay on hands. I don't believe in the gift of the holy ghost; I don't believe in laying on hands." I baptized on this occasion eighteen. I didn't know what words I should use in the laying on of hands, and trusted to the spirit of the Lord for manner of utterance. I laid my hands upon their heads, and said, "in the name of Jesus, receive the gift of the holy ghost." Immediately upon the ending of the ceremony, twelve out of the eighteen began speaking in tongues—in twelve different tongues—crying and shouting in the fullness of happiness. My Methodist friend, though an eye-witness of it all, still disbelieved, or appeared to disbelieve. When I went to Jefferson City, Mo., to petition for the removal of Joseph Smith from the prison in Liberty to a place where his person would be secure from violence, I met this minister on the road. He wept freely when he saw me, and said, "Mormonism is a truth, and I know it, but I never can live it."

When I was baptized, I didn't at first feel anything peculiar—a sort of calm serenity came over my spirits, which was the only unusual sensation; but shortly after, the spirit of the Lord came to me, and it seemed as if my body and soul would be consumed. People said I was crazy. I got the gift of tongues and of prophecy. I prophesied that this work would stand forever—that the church of God would continue to increase in strength until it would overshadow and fill the whole world. My brother Solomon, a strict Baptist in religion, told me when I first joined the church that it would stand but a few months. "Where will I find you then?" he asked. I told him he would find me as close to the Baptist church as possible. He afterwards extended the time, and told me that two years would use it up.—That was about twenty years ago. The prophets of old prophesied concerning this people, and their prosperity, and I myself bear witness, in the face of men and angels, that the day is close at hand when all the genuine religion of the world will be at the shrine of Mormonism. In 1837, I went to England, and was instrumental in bringing 20,000 into the church. Many of them are now scattered abroad throughout the world, "without purse or scrip," making converts to Mormonism. Since that time, the book of Mormon has been printed in seven different tongues, and is in circulation in every quarter of the globe and the Isles of the sea.

When they broke us up in Kirtland I went to England. Then they told me that Mormonism had received its death-blow; still I went to England, and in about two months I baptized 2,000. Brother Watt then prophesied that we would be gathered together in America—that this was the land of promise. I have worked and toiled, through hardships and persecutions of all kinds, and been broken up five times. In Kirtland, Ohio, I still own property. I own a house and orchard there. They drove me away from that property, and I'm glad of it. I don't want it anyhow. Then we went to Missouri, and were driven from there; but not until we had laid the foundation of the temple in Far West. In doing this, we were carrying out a revelation, which instructed us to lay the foundation of the temple at that place, and then preach the gospel to the nations of the earth. The revelation was fulfilled; and as true as I have a living soul, the time is close at hand when we will have a temple in Far West and in Independence, Missouri, and in Kirtland, Ohio, and all the devils of hell combined cannot prevent us. If ever I spoke the truth I speak it now. ["Amen" resounding from every quarter.]

Send on your armies; they can do no harm. God will look after the welfare of this people, and shield them from all injury. Let your armies do their best—their *"purtiest"*—they can't effect anything.

I respect officials who will perform their official duties as they should, and leave the Mormon people alone; but how can I respect my enemies? How can I respect a Judge who does his best to injure innocent people? I know what they want:—they want to nab Brigham Young, and then they want me, and others. They will nab him, too, when God wants them to; but God won't let them nab him, and they can't nab me. (Laughter.) I fear them about as much as a pisant; not quite so much, either, for a pis-ant will bite my leg once in a while. I am the son of a revolutionary sire, who struggled for the liberty of this country, and am going to have religious freedom. I have always observed the laws, and mean to be protected by them in my religious belief the same as the people of New England are.—As they treat us they will be treated. The United States will see something worse than we ever saw before fifteen years—see it from the head of the government down. Famine upon famine, mob after mob, civil discord from one end of the country to the other, terrible whirlwinds, and swift destruction, will be their certain doom.

This country has done some big fighting, but it can't beat Mormonism. There are 4,000 elders in foreign lands preaching Mormonism—nearly all foreigners. There are 40, or 50, or 60 organized quorums of Seventies. Suppose they kill all the members of this church but an elder. From that small seed our principles would again be given to the world, and our cause prosper like the Canada thistle. When they persecute us, it is like breaking a mustard stalk—the stroke only causes an increase, by more thoroughly scattering the seeds.

Speaking of thistles, reminds me of a bright idea of Greeley's. He thought it would be a wise notion to sow Canada thistles all along the plains, between here and the States, to feed stock upon. Why that would kill all the cattle with the bloody murrain, and prick us to death. So much for Greeley's judgment. What a fruitful imagination he must have! He is the greatest liar on the face of the earth. Why, bless your souls, he is the father of all liars. He will go to hell, and be the father of liars there. Amen ["Amen" sounding throughout the congregation.]

The Rich Gold Discoveries at Washoe Valley and Truckee River.

NEVADA, July 8, 1859.

Agreeably to promise, I forward the latest intelligence from the gold-hunters or Washoe Valley. Since the first company started, some weeks ago, companies of two and more have been departing, nightly as well as daily, and without the first accounts being corroborted by any arrivals from there. A party has just returned, and have answered the question of "What's the news from Truckee?" which, for some days past, has been the leading question.

It appears that in this excitement there is something substantial to back it. My informant states that there is plenty of gold and silver: that the few who have water to work are making several hundred dollars per day; and that a miner over there, in speaking of his claim, said: "If I only had water, I believe I could fill my sluice half full of amalgam of gold and silver."

The lead, as spoken of, appears to be a mistake, as there is no regular defined lead as yet discovered, but the material (such as brought down to Nevada, and which assayed $980 a ton) is to be found in quantities, on the surface, among the boulders and gravel. But now comes the trouble: there is no water or timber for 20 miles around—consequently, getting the gold is a hard matter.—But the fact that such rich deposits are there, will get water—water being only a question of money and time. A party leaves to-morrow morning for the express purpose of surveying the country with the view of bringing it in. I have little doubt but that there will be a regular rush from Grass Valley, Nevada, Downieville and the many other towns within a few days ride of the diggings. The returning party being men so well known, and of such reliability, their statements will cause more to go than otherwise would be the case, were the reports brought in by mere strangers.

As some of the readers of the *Bulletin* may be a little curious to know its particular locality, and the way to get there, I will add some remarks on that subject. The place is situated in the first range of mountains beyond the Big Meadows, and bordering the Truckee river. These mountains are high, rugged and perfectly barren. To get there the best route, (to have as little rough traveling as possible,) is by Nevada, and through Bear Valley, on the old Truckee route made by the '49-ers coming into California. From Sacramento to Nevada it is one day's travel—fare $10. From Nevada to the diggings it is three or four days ride, and may be set down at from 80 to 100 miles. As to distance, however, there are various estimates: some say it is only 50 miles, more or less. The trip has been made in three days. It is necessary to pack out provisions, as there is no dependence to put in their being any out there; all who have left here have done so.—There are several ranches out that way, and no doubt but plenty of provisions will be on the way soon.

Now, if you want to know what I think about this business, I will tell you. There is no doubt but that there is gold, and it may be that there is great abundance of it; but one thing is certain, there is no water, and as it is impossible to make mining pay without water—and a good deal of it at that—and as it may take six months or a year to get it there, the question is, will it pay to go and wait for water? There may be some provision made in the mining laws, so that claims could be held by record till water was got in. In that event, it might prove profitable to have a claim secured. That any one can go there for immediate profit, there is only one way in which I see it could be done, and that is in picking up these pieces of ore and constructing a rough arastra, and setting your horse or mule to work. There is no doubt but water enough may be found for arastra purposes.

I would remark to any who might entertain the idea of going, that I would not be in any great hurry, if pecuniary gain is the object. Several other parties will be in here in a day or so, and I will then give you some further accounts. COSMUS.

—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Later from British Columbia and Oregon.

By the mail steamer Pacific we have dates from Victoria, V. I., to the 9th and from Portland, Oregon, to the 7th July.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Com. W. H. Fauntleroy, from San Francisco, arrived at Victoria on the 8th July. On the landing of the U. S. officers, they were saluted by the guns of the fort. The Gazette says, Maj. Gen. Harney, of the N. W. Department U. S. A., came in the steamer from Steilacoom. He will go hence to Olympia, and proceed overland to Cowlitz.

Another party of adventurers, ten in number, accompanied by three norther chiefs, had started for Queen Charlotte Island on a prospecting tour and still another company was being formed for the same object.

There has been considerable rain in Victoria recently.

The Americans at Victoria celebrated the Fourth, but the firing of Chinese crackers was suppressed at an early hour.

OREGON NEWS.

The returns of the election for Congress had not been received.

The Portland Democratic Standard has suspended publication.

Lieut. Williams and party left Walla Walla, on the 23d June. A man known as Aleck—a mulatto—belonging to William's party, was killed on the 23d by a man named Carr.

It is feared that the wheat crop of Oregon will prove a failure this year. The farmers of Willamette Valley complain much of the dry weather, which is parching the wheat in the ground to a great extent.

It is reported that the heat has been so great in some portions of Oregon as to burn the apples on the trees.

We learn from the Dalles Journal that a rumor is rife among the Indians of Walla-Walla, and in quarters likely to be well informed, that the Snake Indians are concentrating to meet and fight Captain Wallen's command, as soon as it descends the Blue Mountains. How-lish, a Snake Chief, is said to be at the head of this combination and movement. It will be recollected, from the same source from which these rumors come, we have always had a fore-shadowing of all the occurrences of a hostile character among the Indians of this region, since 1856.

Another iron mine has been discovered in Oregon. It is situated near Durham mill, in Oswego county.—*W. National*, San Fran.

Later from the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the bark Felix, last evening, we have received files of Honolulu papers to June 18.

The Polynesian, of June 11, publishes the sections of the civil code which refer to the new tariff.

In memory of the battle of Bunker's Hill, the 17th of June last was celebrated by the American residents at Honolulu by hoisting the flags generally, and firing a salute at noon from on board the American brig Josephine.

At the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial District for the June term, complaints were heard against Mr. Opupahi, the District Justice of Puna, and Mr. Kahele, the District of Kolau, for malfeasance in office. The complaints against the former were found to be in part groundless, and in part of a trifling nature; but those against the latter were of such a character, and sustained to such an extent, that the Court removed Mr. Kahele from office.

The Polynesian discusses the question of female education in the Islands. The moral condition of young girls is confessed to be lamentably low. It was a happy day, remarks the Polynesian, when the queen, looking round about with her mind's eye, saw on the surface of society indications of something deep-lying, the reverse of superficial, and the result of the experiments she made has been the institution of a society for the erection of hospitals, with funds derived from the liberal contributions of all sorts and classes of persons. Whilst this was going on the Sisters of the Sacred Heart arrived—those ladies whose advent has been so anxiously waited for, during two years or more, by those who having young daughters, with more or less native blood in their veins, could find no school where they could be trained by women to become in time true women themselves. It is about two months since the Nuns arrived, and all their arrangements being now in a forward state of preparation, they this day issue their prospectus.

Among the passengers by the Frances Palmer, we notice, says the Polynesian, Mr. Tiffany, who visited us a couple of months ago and made preparatory arrangements for erecting that modern adjunct of civilization, yclept gas-works, in our city. Mr. Tiffany, having obtained a charter from the government on his last sojourn here, now returns with all the materials, fixings, pipes, etc., even to chandeliers, for starting the enterprise into operation. As soon as the location has been selected, the erection of the new works will be commenced, which will enable them to be thoroughly finished and ready to shed their light through private stores and public places by the commencement of the fall season.

On Monday, June 6, the Fire Department of Honolulu held its annual election for Chief Engineer and first and second Assistant Engineers. The late officers of this Department having retired, the competition was entirely between new men and consequently warm. The Department including the two Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies, numbers 115 active members, of which 84 were present voting. The elected candidates were: Chief Engineer, R. Gilliland, 43; First Assistant Engineer, G. Clark, 44; Second Assistant Engineer, R. B. Neville, 44.

To the retiring officers, and the late Chief Engineer particularly, A. J. Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu is much indebted for the present effective and creditable condition of its Fire Department.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Queen's Hospital was held, June 9, at which a draft of the charter was presented and approved, and committees appointed to select a lot upon which to erect the Hospital, and also to provide a temporary one.

HUNTING OF THE SEA OTTER IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Hesperian*, for July, in a sketch of the life of Isaac J. Sparks, one of the first American pioneers in California, speaking about his employment for many years in the business of hunting the sea otter on this coast, says:

He began at first with a single rifle, shooting the animal from the shore, himself swimming out to secure the prize. He soon became able, however, to hire a swimmer to perform this duty for him, and in about a year and a half forcibly felt the need of a boat. He accordingly set to work and built a small light one, suited to his purpose, and then went out to sea after the otter. His business continued to increase, and he soon found that his little boat was not sufficient, and he now, with his men, formed a company of three boats, and the business became lucrative. Sparks followed this business with different hunters from the years 1832 until 1849.

Perhaps a brief description of the mode of hunting the sea otter may not be inappropriate. To carry on the business successively there are necessary three small boats, in each of which are three men, a "shooter" and "two pullers." They have also a large boat to carry provisions, having on board two men—a cook and a camp keeper. They generally start out in the month of April, and make a cruise of from six or seven months. One small boat is always kept in advance on the "lookout" for otter. When a shoal is discovered, if the weather is fine, the hunters approach and the work of destruction begins; if not fair, they land on the beach and remain quiet until it becomes so, when they again take to their boats, and the excitement of the chase begins. The fastest canoe pulls right through the shoal, without attempting to shoot, the other two come up, one on each side, and, as it were, corral the otter, and then shoot among them right and left.—When the shoal scatters, which it will, in a short time, they attack them singly, taking care to select a large one, the boats forming a triangle around him, and as often as he appears he is greeted by musket balls; so that, if not killed, he is again obliged to dive. In this way he soon becomes exhausted, for want of air, and rises within gunshot, when he falls an easy victim to his pursuers.

This business is very profitable; hunters frequently take from seventy to one hundred and thirty otters in a season; sometimes more, seldom less. The skins are worth, on an average, from twenty-five to forty-five dollars apiece.

John Campbell convicted in Philadelphia, of robbing an unknown man of nine cents has been sent to the penitentiary for three years.

THE LUXURY OF CENTRAL AMERICAN LIFE.—One of the surveying party of the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, recently wrote to the Salem (Mass.) *Register*, the following description of the country he is in, and the life he enjoys, and the many luxuries he daily and hourly shares:

Deprived of every comfort, subject to every possible annoyance, almost, nothing that a hearty man can eat; nothing at all that an individual can relish, warm water from a half dried bark to drink, dry, parching heat, for it is the high of the ten months dry season, and no relief in anticipation for I don't know when. I have been for weeks almost a cripple, with ulcers all over my legs, not able to wear shoe nor stocking, nor even a bandage; but they are now nearly healed.—I have had the intermittent fever, but am convalesent. You may try to imagine how I fared in camp. Half of my party have been in camp at once, and disabled from field duty. I pine for home, I am wasted and thin, more so than ever I was in my life. The wild beasts are nothing. We are most anxious to see them than they us—and occasionally we are gratified at the sight of a tiger, pampa or American lion, tapir &c., crossing the path and hastily retreating, or reposing in his lair in the wild recesses of the rocks, whither our line of survey takes us.

But the insects are intolerable—lizards, scorpions, tarantulas, garripatos, nijuas, moyaquils, fleas, etc. I could fill a page with their names. They give us no peace day or night. The party come in from the woods covered with ticks. They fasten themselves to the skin, bury their heads, and when pulled off leave their heads in. The chigos insinute themselves under the skin, generally about the toes, under the roots of the nails, lay their eggs, and ere you are aware of it there is a sackfull of eggs, as large as a pea, which must be carefully extracted or you have an ulcer. It is necssary daily to examine the feet with great minuteness, and you never see a native or a group of them but they are picking out chigos. The moyaquil is a worm which eats its way to the bone, and if not discovered, grows to the size of your little finger, and lose a leg, perhaps. But the fleas are bad enemies to peace. You fight them in vain; you scratch and irritate, and tear your flesh; you go to bed and get up again; all night in bed and out again—you are distracted, crazy.

Army Movements.

The two companies, E and K, Sixth Regiment United States infantry, Capt. Garnett commanding, now at San Bernardino, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to San Pedro, on their way to Fort Yuma, which is now garrisoned by two companies of the third artillery, Capt. Nauman commanding, which, it is supposed, will repair to San Francisco.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of Capt. Burton's company of artillery was lately ordered from Fort Yuma to Old Point Comfort, to the school of artillery practice.

The camp at Beale's Crossing of the Colorado has been made a permanent post, by the name of Fort Mojave, and is garrisoned by two companies of the Sixth regiment of U. S. Infantry, under the command of Major Armistead.

IMMIGRATION ARRIVING.—A dispatch from Genoa, Carson Valley, to the Sacramento *Standard*, says that the first immigration wagon through this season from the States arrived at that place on Sunday last. The names of the persons who have arrived are as follows:

Mr. Hathaway, from Ohio, with three other men, five horses and one wagon; J. C. Reed, Britton and another; from Illinois, with a span of mules and one wagon. They left the frontier on the 11th of April. A large train is expected to arrive shortly.

THE DESERT.—That great bugbear, "The Desert," which has been such a terror to emigrants, and about which so much has been said, we are informed, by Superintendent Crandall, who passes over it every few days, is only 34 miles wide, about midway of which there is a fine well of excellent water. The mail company drive mules in their coaches across it, the road over which is as good as elsewhere on the route, and the trip across it can be made in four hours and a half.—*Territorial Enterprise.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor has appointed Allen Rutherford, Commissioner of Deeds for New York, to reside at the city of New York; Ira Scott, Commissioner of Deeds at Chicago, Illinois. Also the following Notaries Public: George D. Fisher, for Los Angeles county; Samuel Cross, Sacramento county; Marcus Katz, San Bernardino county; William G. Wood, San Francisco county; Alexander Montgomery, Sacramento county; L. C. Bartlett, Sierra county; Alex. Dearing, Mariposa county; James R. Beals, Monterey county.—*Sacramento Union.*

The late Joseph Charless, had insurances on his life to the amount of $22,000, in various offices.

The Hon. D. F. Robinson, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died Friday from disease contracted at the National Hotel at Washington in the spring of 1857.

THE VALLEY TAN.

Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

The Central Mail Route.

"We are now rejoiced to state that Attorney General Black has given an opinion that the Post Master General cannot reduce the service on the Central or Salt Lake route."

We find the foregoing in the Territorial "Enterprise," of July 16th, and only hope that it may be so. Our last mails, however, were semi-monthly, owing to the instructions from the Department to the Post-masters; but as we find in the same article, "the Post Master General's orders will probably be speedily countermanded, and the mail transmi ted weekly, as heretofore."

The foregoing extracts may have reference only to the line from here to California. We have not received any news here which would lead us to think that any such decision had been made by the Attorney General in reference to the "Central Overland Route."

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis "Republican," June 7th, says:

"I understand that Postmaster General Holt designs letting the Overland Mail continue, as at present, not only drawing all further opposition to its existence, but affording it all the facilities and advantages in his power, so as to render it as efficient as possible. This is as it should be. Conscientious in efforts to reduce this service, if it could be legally done, he is equally conscientious in his present desire to put it upon the best possible footing, as far as possible, the connection between the national capital and San Francisco, via St. Louis."

This, of course, refers to the Butterfield Route; but if it is the desire of the Post-master General "to put it upon the best possible "footing, the connection between the national capital and San Francisco, *via* St. "Louis," as it is a matter in which we also are deeply interested, being an intermediate point between St. Louis and San Francisco, we ought to use our utmost efforts to bring the fact forcibly to the notice of the government, that the Central Overland Route is, and has been proved to be, the shortest possible route between the "national capital and San Francisco."

Capt. Egan proposes to carry the mail which left here on the 3d, through in six days to Placerville: this is on the old route, not following the route laid out by Capt. Simpson, which is said to shorten the distance some three hundred miles. We are pleased to see this, and as the Capt. will go through himself, we have no doubt but that it will be plainly demonstrated that the mail can be carried from Salt Lake to Placerville in six days, with of course a proportionate reduction of time, when the stations shall have been removed to Capt. Simpson's line.

While it is shown how speedy the transmission of the mails can be made from Salt Lake to California, we trust that a similar course will be taken by the contractors on the eastern end, and by making a few trial trips, show beyond a question that the Overland Mail via Salt Lake can be transmitted speedier than by any other route.

We are opposed to favoritism, and do not expect, or ask, for anything which would be inconsistent with the right of any one; but while there may be a perfect legal right for the reduction of the St. Joseph and Salt Lake mail route, we would like to have all the consideration for our convenience and interests which could be consistently given

When the interests of California and the interests of Utah, (as an intermediate station,) in connection with the state of affairs here, are taken into consideration, in what comparison is the saving of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars yearly to the governmetn of the United States?

Besides the interests of the citizens here, and the stake which the government have in the country, the contractors on this route labored faithfully and diligently to accommodate us with regular mails during the whole of last winter, (by the way an unusually hard one;) their agents and employees did even more than could have been expected, and we deem it an injustice to them to reduce the service during the summer time.—With the view of carrying a weekly mail, the route has been thoroughly stocked and equipped, and in fact a weekly mail is less onerous than a semi-monthly. The weekly mail brought from ten to fifteen large mail bags, and when winter comes with the muddy roads and deep snow, a semi-monthly mail of from twenty to thirty bags will render its transportation a difficult and toilsome task.

We trust that we have not been misinformed as to the decision of the Attorney General; and if we have been, we hope that every one in this Territory who has any influence in this matter, will bring it to bear, so that the decision of the Post-master General, reducing the service to semi-monthly, may be reversed, and, if possible, rescinded.

☞ The eastern mail, with dates from New York to the 15th July, brings the last news from the seat of war; but the returns from the battle of Solforino are not very full. The details, and an enumeration of the killed and wounded had not been received.

The passage of the Mincio had not been completed up to the 1st, six days after the battle.

No immediate pursuit followed the victory claimed by the French.

The Piedmontese were investing the fortress of Peschiera, which is one of the strongest Austrian positions. The town itself is very strongly fortified, and its capture will be a difficult undertaking.

The balloon trip seems to be one of the most important items of interest in the States.

☞ The Balloon, of whose trip long accounts appear in the eastern papers, landed near the village of Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., at the lead of Lake Erie.

The voyagers enconntered a heavy storm in which they were "ship-wrecked." It was in the air nineteen hours, and traveled over eleven hundred miles. The unexpected storm is given as the only reason why the trip to New York was unsuccessful. Another trial will be made soon. The balloon started from St. Louis.

Items from California.

Governor of Washington Territory.—Hon. R. D. Gholson, the recently appointed Governor of Washington Territory, had arrived in San Francisco, and was to take the next steamer for the North.

Delegate from Nevada Territory.—The full returns of the late election in Carson Valley for Delegate to Congress have not been received, but sufficient is known to warrant the belief that Maj. Dodge is elected by a handsome majority over Judge Crane.

Chinese Celebration of the Fourth.—The Placerville *Observer* says that two thousand Chinamen turned out in full uniform, at that place on the fourth. They had a fine band of music, which was drawn by four splendid grey horses. They had a Chinese flag at their head.

DISTRICT COURT.

An important witness for the prosecution in the case of the U. S. vs. Thomas Colbourn (colored) having absconded, the court remanded the prisoner to jail, and discharged the jury from the consideration of the case.

Theodore Thorpe, who was convicted, on his own confession, before the District Court now in session, of burglary and stealing fifteen hundred dollars, was sentenced on Saturday, by Judge Sinclair, to ten years imprisonment at hard labor, in the Penitentiary, and was committed to the custody of the warden on Monday.

We understand that Thorpe states, that to force a confession from him as to where the money was hidden, and induce him to plead guilty, that he was hung by the neck until animation was suspended, while in the custody of the Sheriff of Davis County.

The marks of the rope were still plainly visible on his neck when he was taken to the Penitentiary, and exhibited to the parties who conveyed him to the Penitentiary. Some fourteen hundred odd dollars have been recovered of the money stolen.

Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 a. m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The Judge remarked that he had received a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of David McKenzie, who had been arrested in this city accused of forgery and taken to Camp Floyd and was now imprisoned there, in which it was argued that if the offence had been committed at all, it was committed in this district. In answering the petitioner his honor said that it was within the knowledge of the court that the petitioner had been committed by the judge of the (second?) first judicial district, and therefore this court could not think of interfering with him in any way whatever; and whatever proceedings may have been instituted, and whatever might have been done with the case the court of the third judicial district would not interfere with anything outside of its jurisdiction, nor would it permit a conflict between the different judges; the court knew that McKenzie was committed under lawful process, and whether he had committed any offence it could not know except it came before it officially. The motion, if the petition was intended as such, would be entered as overruled

Mr. Stout observed that it was not intended as a motion.

His honor further stated that it would make the most utter and entire confusion for a judge of one district to take prisoners by writs of habeas corpus from another. It would interfere with the proper administration of justice.

Monday, August 8, 10 a. m.

The case of Francis E. McNeil vs. Brigham Young and others, for false imprisonment, was called.

His honor observed that in all personal actions the action abated with the death of the party.

Mr. Williams, counsel for plaintiff, said that McNeil was not dead on Tuesday, the day on which the trial was to have been had, and he did not see why they should suffer all the loss, and be killed too.

So far as accidents were concerned, his honor remarked that there was a special statute as in the case of railway accidents, where the friends of the deceased could sue for damages, but in personal actions the case died with the person.

Mr. Williams asked the court to pass the case for the present that he might hunt up authorities. Past over

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T. Adams Esq., Ed. "Valley Tan."

Dear Sir.—I returned this morning from a visit to Brigham City, sixty miles north, where I have been to obtain information in relation to the rumored massacre of a portion, or whole of an Emigrant train, at, or near the Goose Creek mountains.

Last Monday evening I received an express from Judge Smith, of Brigham City, informing me that there were reasons for believing, that a California Emigrant train had been attacked, and a portion killed by the Indians.

I arrived at Brigham City last Saturday morning; and during Saturday and Sunday, succeeded in getting reliable information in addition to the information received here, by the enclosed statement of Messrs. Morgan and Aloy, that six men and one woman were killed, and six men, one woman, and a little girl wounded; some of the men mortally.

The Emigrants were attacked in a kanyon on Sublette's cut-off, about fifteen miles from Raft river, Oregon State. The Indians are presumed to have taken the money and property indicated in the enclosed statement.—The Indians engaged in this terrible affair are Bannacks of Oregon, and fifteen to twenty Shoshonees, belonging to several bands usually roaming in the vicinity of Willow Creek, Brigham City, and Cache, Malad, and Bear river vallies, in the northern portion of my superintendency. A portion of the property taken, was brought to the northern settlements by the Indians and attempted to be sold; none of the citizens purchased any, although offered for much less than worth. Several passing emigrants bought portions of the property.

Those bands of Indians, some of whose number were engaged in the murder, left the northern part of the Territory two days before my arrival there.

Before I left the City I made a requisition through Gov. Cumming, to Gen'l. Johnston, for a small military force. A company of Dragoons will be in, or near this City this evening, for the northern part of the Territory.

I will permit no person or persons to have any communication with those bands of Indians who harbor the guilty persons, until the guilty are given up for punishment. I most will certainly punish to the utmost extremity of the law, all persons who shall sell, give, take or buy, anything whatever from those bands of Shoshones, until such as were engaged in the massacreare delivered up by the Chiefs.

Yours truly,
J. Forney,
Sup't of Ind. Affairs,
U. T.

Brigham City, Utah Territory, August 6, 1859.

David D. Morgan and Richard D. Alvy, citizens of Ogden City, Utah Territory, make the following statement to J. Forney, Supt. Ind. Aff, in relation to the recent massacre on Sublit's Cut Off, in the State of Oregon.

We returned this evening to this city, from Sublit's Cut Off. Three weeks ago, last Wednesday, we left Brigham City for the Goose Creek Mountains, with butter, eggs and cheese to trade with emigrants. Shoshone Indians came to our camp every day; they were quiet and peaceable, and did not molest us in any manner. These Indians belonged to Chief Po-ko-tella's band.

Sunday, July 31, when on our way home, we met four men belonging to a large California train, near Raft River, on Sublit's Cut Off. One of the men asked us where we were going, and where from; we said home. They said you had better go home, for the Indians have been playing the devil; they have killed a whole train When the whole train came up, they bought some butter and eggs from us. * * * * They then told us that six men and one woman was killed and six men wounded by Indians. It was expected that two of the wounded men would die that night. One woman was ravished, and she was willing to swear by five white men, and afterwards shot through the thigh. A little girl was also shot through the thigh, breaking the bone. The men told us that they assisted to bury four of the men, the other two and the woman had been buried already. The men told us that the Indians took $1700 from the wagons, and stripped them generally of every thing, and burned four wagons, drove away 30 horses and mules, and some cattle. The fight took place, July 24, in a kanyon about fifteen miles from Raft River, on Sublit's Cut Off, in the State of Oregon. We met a Mr. Smith, with a team, going to California, who told us that he had purchased from Indians three oxen and two cows for twenty dollars ($20); said he thought it was stolen property, and if he met the owners he would give up the cattle.

DAVID D. X MORGAN,
RICHARD D. X ALOY.

Witnesses—Jos. A Gebow,
A. Neeley Armenius.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at my office in Brigham City, Box Elder Co., U. T., August 7, 1859.

SAMUEL SMITH,
Probate Judge, B. E. C., U. T.

Decease of Congressmen Elect.—Three of the members of Congress elected to the House of Representatives have died, viz:—Hon. Thomas L. Harris, in the sixth district of Illinois; Hon Cyrus Spinck, in the Fourteenth district of Ohio, and Hon. William O. Goode, in the Fourth district of Virginia. Messrs. Goode and Harris were representatives in the last Congress.

Charge of Associate Justice C. E. Sinclair to the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

Since 22d of November last, when I charged the Grand Jury in this City, the Judicial Districts in this Territory have been re-arranged by the Legislative Assembly; and it is necessary that I should call your attention to the fact that your inquiries may be directed to that district of country over which this court holds jurisdiction.

The Third District, the court of which is now convened and of which you are the Grand Jurors, is composed of the following counties:

Shambip, Tooele, Great Salt Lake, Summit, Green River, Davis, Weber, Box Elder, Cache, Malad, Greasewood and Deser.

Your inquiries will run and be circumscribed as designated by the Legislature. Your attention is first called to offences against the laws of the United States. In my former charge, several crimes were especially mentioned to which now invite your consideration.

In respect to the first subject contained in that charge I have to say that it has been disposed of by the prosecuting branch of the government in a manner of which the court was previously cognizant, and to which it interposed no objection. Were it now an open question, I should unhesitatingly express the same views in regard to the law on the case. The opinions of this court can only be connected by competent appellate tribunals.

A portion of the military force of the U. States is stationed in this Territory, and it is the duty of all good citizens to assist as far as lies in their power in supporting the laws applicable to the regulation and control of its army. It becomes your duty therefore to consider the following statute of the United States, and to set on foot such proceedings against all who have offended against it, as will bring the guilty parties to deserved punishment:

"Every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year."

The law further provides:

"That if any person or persons shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist or oppose any officer of the United States, in serving or attempting to serve or execute any mesne process, or warrant, or any rule or order of any of the courts of the United States, or any other legal or judicial writ or process whatsoever, or shall assault, beat or wound any officer, or other person duly authorized, in serving or executing any writ, rule, order, process or warrant aforesaid, every person so knowingly and willfully offending in the premises, shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars."

Should cases of this class be elicited by the inquiries you are about to institute, you will make such presentments to this court as will lead to the prosecution of the offenders.

We are surrounded here by various Indian tribes, and it is necssary that we should see that the laws regulating intercourse, and forbidding illegal correspondence with them are respected.

The law upon this subject is:

"That if any citizen or other person residing within the United States or the Territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or other law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquility of the United States he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars."

There is another statue of the United States to which I wish to call your especial attention:—

"If any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willngly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any paper, writing, or instrument in imitation of, or purporting to be, an indent, certificate of the public stock, or debt, treasury note, or other public security of the United States, or any letters patent, issued or granted by the President of the United States, or any bill, check, or draft for money drawn by or on the treasury of the United States or by or on any other public officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to make, draw, accept or pay the same, on behalf and for account of the United States, or if any person shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to utter, pass, or publish, as true, any such false, forged, counterfeited paper, writing, or instrument, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud the United States, or any body politic or corporate or any other person or persons whatsoever; or if any person or persons shall alter any indent, certificate of the public stock or debt, tresury note or other public security of the United States, or any letters patent, issued or granted by the President of the United States, or any bill, check, or draft for money drawn on the United States, or any other public officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to make, draw, accept, or pay such bill, check, or draft, or if any person or persons shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true and unaltered, any such falsely altered indent, certifiiate, treasury note, or other public security, letters patent, or bill, check, or draft, knowing the same to be falsely altered, with intent to defraud the United States, or any body politic or corporate or any person or persons whatsoever, every such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, not exceeding ten years according to the aggravation of the offence.

Recently, gentlemen, a confederacy in crime against this statute has been discovered at Camp Floyd.

An attempt has been made to counterfeit and put in circulation a large amount of the drafts of the Quarter Master at Camp Floyd, the Assistant Treasurers at St. Louis and New York. Some of the parties implicated have been arrested and are held for trial in the 2d District under this act. The crime has been actually committed; but to what extent this felonious effort to defraud the government has succeeded is not known.

Your inquiries will run and be circumscribed as designated by the Legislature. Your attention is first called to offences against the laws of the United States. In my former charge, several crimes were especially mentioned to which now invite your consideration.

The plate was manufactured in this city. Here was the theatre of criminal operations.

The plan was one which could not have originated with an experienced person nor been carried out except by a confederacy.—It shows an aptitude for such work, and a completeness in its execution, which might not have been looked for beyond the Territory, where the facilities for the commission of such offences are presumed to be far greater than they are here.

If you, gentlemen, permit such felonious this to be committed here without exhausting all your powers in investigating them and endeavoring to bring the guilty to trial and punishment, the odium and deep disgrace of such transactions, in the judgment of the world, will rest on this community.

Whether these confederates are few or many, weak or powerful, it is your sacred duty to ferret them out and bring them to justice, so that the innocent may not suffer for the crimes of the guilty.

You will next inquire, gentlemen, into offences against the laws of the Territory. The criminal code of Utah is similar to that of the criminal codes in the States and other Territories of the Union. A few general remarks upon this subject will suffice. Murder is the highest crime that can be committed against the laws of the Territory. There is a statute defining and punishing treason against the Territory, but there can be no such crime here. This Territory has no attribute of sovereignity whatever. Allegiance here is due to the government of the United States, and treason here is treason against the United States.

This district has been enlarged since the last sitting of this court, and it now takes in the scop of country extending from Green river to Utah county and embracing the northern settlements.

From reports in circulation, and generally credited, it would seem that, within this jurisdiction, for several years past, numerous and atrocious murders have been committed and the murderers yet go unpunished.

Many of you were here when these outrageous crimes were committed I charge you to institute a rigid investigation into these matters. No persons, in this country can be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

There are also other grave offences which are defined by the statutes, to which your deliberation is invited. With these you are doubtless familiar.

You will most effectually deter others from the commission of like offences, by bringing with an unsparing hand, all the perpetrators of robberies, larcenies and such crimes to trial and punishment.

I repeat that it seems unjust that the innocent should suffer with the guilty, that the whole community should bear the reproach of these crimes.

If, however, the community will not uphold the administration of crimisal laws to bring offenders to trial, but cover up and conceal offences, the guilty knowledge will bring upon it deserved odium.

In regard to your general duties and investigations I have a few special remarks to offer. It is far from my intention to draw in question matters of religion. These are matters between a man's conscience and his God. Opinions while they remain mere opinions the law does not regard; and it is only when opinions resolve themselves into unlawful acts that the law stretches forth its arm to bring the culprit to justice.

It is not my wish here to excite unnecessarily the public feeling, or to introduce distraction; but let it be distinctly understood that I do intend to vindicate, within the province of the court, and with due regard to the subject involved, the supremacy of the law.

In a sermon of the President of the Mormon Church and Ex-Governor of this Territory, delivered in the Tabernacle in this city on the 22d May last, I find this language: "The church and kingdom of our God, has risen from an independent family to a great people, and we have been looked upon as a nation by our neighbors independent of all other people on the face of this earth, and in their dealings they have dealt with us as such."

Now I say to you, gentlemen, that this is not an independent nation and has not been treated as such. More recently the same authority has declared in his public teachings that a THEOCRATIC is the only true form of government.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, doctrines of this sort assail your integrity as Grand Jurors. If you do not conscientiously realize the important positions which you will occupy towards your fellow citizens in executing and carrying out the vital and essential principles of our own form of government, and if you are not fully alive to a sense of the responsibility placed upon you by the oaths which you have just taken, you defeat entirely the ends of justice, and throw open the doors of lawlessness and violence—of anarchy in its worst forms—upon yourselves and your country.

The influence of such words as those which I have drawn your attention, coming from such a source tend directly to evil. They carry their influence into the jury box, into the Legislative Hall and break down the executive power of the government. I derive no pleasure in speaking of this thing, but it is of no use to mince matters. We know the state of the community here, and

that they have a peculiar organization, and that so complete is its consolidation and power in certain matters that the communication of such sentiments by its acknowledged head must work directly against the legitimate operation of the law, and it becomes me to warn you against them.

You have taken an oath, gentlemen, diligently to inquire into and true presentments make of all such matters as may come before you, both under the laws of the United States and under the laws of this Territory, which are found consistent with the laws of the United States.

Remember that you do not sit to try the issue of any case before you, but to decide from the evidence of the witnesses, if there is sufficient proof to put the accused upon his trial. Were you to try the case upon its merits, you would in fact contrary to the spirit and intent of the law, put the party twice in the jeopardy of his life; you stand moreover as the protectors of the innocent, against malicious and frivolous charges.

You are charged to inquire into crimes of every character that ma, have been committed in this district.

Let me urge upon you the importance of dispatch. You will meet upon your own adjournments, subject to the order of the court. In all cases in which the United States are a party, you will have the witnesses sworn in open court; but in cases arising under the statutes of the Territory, your foreman will administer the proper oath to the witnesses.

The Attorney for the Territory, appointed under the authority of the United States, will assist you.

You can retire.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

☞ The Post Office has been removed to the corner of East Temple and Second South street.

☞ We publish to-day the charge of Judge Sinclair to the Grand Jury, as revised and corrected by his Honor.

On our first page will be found a truthful transcript of a sermon preached last Sunday afternoon, by Heber C. Kimball. We are arranged to give our readers abstracts of these discourses from time to time.

☞ One company of 2d dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Gay, passed through the city to-day, en route for the northern part of the Territory. Dr. Moore and Lieut. Ryan are attached to the command.

The Weather.—From 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. old Sol pours down his scorching rays to quite an oppressive degree, but all the time before and after these periods is as agreeable as a fastidious taste for pleasantness could wish for. If pleasant dreams refuse to visit the sleeper upon such nights as we are now enjoying, his conscience must trouble him indeed.

The Messrs. Dyers have opened their new stock of goods, one door south of the Post Office, on East Temple St.; owing to their experience here they are eminently qualified to select a stock suitable for this market, and we have no doubt will give general satisfaction as to quality and prices. Call and examine.

There will be a heavy emigration to California this season, the vanguard has already reached Carson Valley, for some werks it has been streaming along here, and while it still continues there are said to be large numbers yet on the road. Moreover, the emigration by the Northern route which does not pass here is said to be unusually large.

We trust to get information before long from Capt. Simpson, in regard to the merits of the Southern trail, as an emigration road.

☞ Farmers are now busily engaged in harvesting their grain. The yield is universally spoken of as most abundant, and forbidding the "great famine" that we hear so much talk about, for a year or two to come at least. If Utahites do not waste too much wheat for bread—oh, whisky we mean—we prophesy in the face of prophesy that they will not starve to death for some time to come.

☞ The kanyons are now thronged with parties of pic-nicers, who repair thither in large numbers daily, to enjoy the refreshing influences of the mountain air, and gather supplies from the abundance of service berries now ripe. Preparations are made generally for a stay of near a week, during which time every comfort of the city is enjoyed, besides the wild novelties of the mountains.

There was a painful rumor, on Saturday last, that the Indians had murdered some women and children engaged in one of these excursions; but happily, subsequent intelligence contradicted the rumor.

☞ It strikes us that either the Common Council has been remiss in making the necessary laws to sustain the peace and good order of this city, or else the police department fail to see the same enforced. Every hour in the day, pistol reports can be heard on almost every street, and a law-despising spirit is manifested to a greater or less extent, at all times. We would like to see the fact thoroughly impressed upon the minds of all, that we have a legitimate corporation here, and that they have the nerve to compel compliance with its ordinances.

In this connection, we would inquire whether or not there is an ordinance in existence—as is usual, and highly necessary and right in all town organizations—forbidding the blockading of the streets, to the detriment of pedestrians, and the unsightliness of the city. If such an ordinance there is, its enforcement would be a blessing.

Shooting Affairs.—This city of Saints is fast acquiring a wide reputation for crimes of the highest degree, and rowdyism of every type. Some three murder cases are pending in the District Court now in session, and this week we are called upon to record another. On Wednesday night last, a pistol was discharged near the canvas of the circus during the performances. Two men, named Rhodes and McNeil, it was soon ascertained, were involved in an altercation, hence the pistol report. Nothing definite could be arrived at concerning the matter; Rhodes charging McNeil with the firing of the pistol, and *vice versa*. There was no convicting proof on either side. On Friday night last, under the screen of darkness, McNeil received a mortal wound, in the agonies of which he lingered until last Sunday morning, when death came to his relief. The man Rhodes fled immediately after the infliction of the wound, which fact, in addition to other strong circumstantial evidence, seems to fasten indelibly upon his skirts the blood of McNeil.

According to the affidavit of McNeil, "in articulo mortis," he testifies that after he had retired, he had occasion to go down. Upon passing on to the street, he met Lot Huntington, with whom he passed salutations; that immediately afterwards a person walked towards him with, as he supposed the intention of shaking hands; that when within a yard of him the person, to him unknown, shot him. Upon the individual starting off he drew his revolver and fired twice in the direction his assailant was proceeding. He describes his assailant as a short, stout man.

Lot Huntington was examined before Judge Sinclair, and acquitted on the charge of being implicated in the murder, but held to bail as a witness.

The coroner was very dilatory, several hours having elapsed after the death of McNeil before the inquest was held. We have not yet learned what the verdict was.

The coroner refused, and the city authorities failed to take any steps towards the burial of the murdered man, which was, from the circumstances, a case demanding immediate attention; and a subscription was raised, and the unfortunate stranger buried by the exertions of Thomas S. Williams, Esq.

McNeil was a resident of Fairfield, and had come to the city to attend to a case in court, in which he has a suit against some of the heads of the Church, claiming damages to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, for false imprisonment in the winter and spring of '57 and '58. We understand that he has a wife and child living in Fairfield.

We do not know where his native place was, but hear that he has a brother who has been for many years comptroller of the city of New Orleans.

Dr. J. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

Sir—At you request, I herewith transmit to you a statement of a report made to me by a Shoshone Indian, on the evening of July 30th, concerning a massacre of some emigrants, at or near the Goose Creek Mountains, U. T., about the 24th of July last, by a party of Shoshone and Flat-head Indians.

The Indian said two Flat-head Indians went to the emigrants' camp to trade, and the emigrants killed both of the Indians, and immediately a party of 20 Shoshones and Flat-heads attacked the train, and killed 5 men and 1 woman; that 2 men on horses made their escape, and that two women belonging to the train were not killed. He further stated that the Indians took the animals belonging to the train, and such things belonging to the wagons, as they pleased, and then fled with the spoils. The Indian had a neatly executed daguerreotype likeness of 1 man and 3 ladies in his possession, which was gotten from the massacred company, and which I bought of him for your inspection. The animals were branded "S" on the left shoulder.

Very respectfully,
J. H. TIPPETTS.

Brigham City, Box Elder County, U. T., August 6th, 1859.

Four Days Later from Europe.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SALFERINO.

Farther Point, (below Quebec,) July 8, 1859.

The steamer Hungarian, from Liverpool, 29th ult., has passed this point bound for Quebec. She will furnish four days' later advices from Europe.

There have been no movements reported by the Allies since the battle of the 24th. The details of the action have not been received.

The Austrian and Sardinian accounts report extraordinary heavy losses in killed and wounded.

The dispatches from the Emperor Napoleon, report the capture of 6,000 prisoners, three flags and thirty cannon.

The Austrian troops have recrossed the Mincio.

Gen. Hess has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian forces.

London, June 29.

The latest dispatches from the seat of war, report that the French troops have crossed the river Mincio.

A dispatch dated June 25th, from the Emperor to the Empress Eugenie, says that the enemy withdrew last night, and that he slept in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria.

The Austrian troops had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking the French with their whole force, but were obliged to abandon their position and withdraw to the left bank of the river after blowing up the bridges at Gorta. The Emperor also says we took 30 cannon and 7,000 prisoners.

A private dispatch says that the Austrians had 35,000 of their men placed hors de combat, and lost 26 flags and 75 cannon. There has been no circumstantial account of the battle published at Paris. Private dispatches intimate that the French army has suffered so severely as to be unable to resume the offensive.

Vague rumors also put the French loss in killed and wounded at 12,000. The battle was fought at Salferino.

The Austrians are preparing for another great battle under Gen. Hess, who has already displaced Gen. Schlick as Commander-in-Chief.

The Emperor Napoleon issued a stirring address to the army after the battle of Salferino.

Napoleon was constantly in the hottest part of the battle, and Gen. Larry, who accompanied him, had his horse killed under him.

The attack on Venice was expected to commence on the 28th.

One hundred and seventy five thousand troops from the Austrian reserves were on their way to Italy. They are called the flower of the Austrian Army, every man having served upwards of eight years.

Five French Generals were wounded at the battle of Salferino.

It is rumored that an English fleet of twenty five sail was arriving off Venice.

The Gazette de France says that preparations are making to raise, within two months, an army of 450,000 men.

Great naval preparations are going on at Cherbourg.

Prussia has made a proposal to the Federal Diet to place an army of observation on the Rhine, under the superior order of Bavaria.

The proposal was referred to the military committee.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria would soon have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia.

The following is the order of the day, published by the Emperor Napoleon, after the battle of Salferino.

Cariani, June 25.

Soldiers: The enemy who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiese have recrossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honor of France. Salferino surpasses the recollection of Sonato and Castiglione. In 12 hours you have repulsed an overwhelming force. Your enthusiasm did not rest there. The numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions which you carried. Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance and laments the fallen. We have taken 3 flags, 30 cannon and 6,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior force, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain for the glory of France and the happiness of the people.

The following is the Austrians' official account of the battle:

Verona, June 25.

The day before yesterday, our right wing occupied Pozzolerga, Salferino and Cariana, and the left pressed forward as far as Guilizola and Cas Cioffseds, but were driven back by the enemy. A collision took place between the entire armies at 10 a.m., yesterday. Our left, under Gen. Wimfen, advanced as far as Chizze.

In the afternoon there was a concentrated assault on the heroically defended town of Salferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but on the other hand the order of our centre could not be restored, and our losses are extraordinarily heavy.

The development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volla caused our retreat, which began late in the evening.

The London Advertiser asserts that Louis Napoleon has made up his mind, at the first favorable opportunity, to make a descent on the shores of Ireland.

Virginia Aspirants for the Presidency.—The old Dominion is always on hand with candidates for the Presidency.—For 1860 she offers R. M. T. Hunter, Henry A. Wise, John Minor Botts, William L. Goggin and John Letcher.

Boston, July 14th.

Death of Rufus Choate.—A private dispatch from Halifax states that Hon. Rufus Choate died there on Thursday afternoon. No particulars have yet been received.

Affairs at Fort Yuma and Beale's Crossing—Hostages Killed.

A letter to the "Bulletin," dated June 22d, gives the following. It will be seen that the travel on the Stockton route, from Missouri, is still doomed to be interrupted by Indians:

"They had quite a lively time at Fort Yuma the other day. It will be recollected that Col. Hillman sent down to the commanding officer at the Fort nine Mohave Indians as hostages. It seems that these Indians were under the impression that they were to be kept here for thirty days only, and the old chief kept a string around his leg, in which he tied a knot every day; and since the completion of the thirty days they have been quite desponding. It is said that some days ago, one of them begged one of the guards to kill him, as he would prefer that to being confined in the prison room at night. Day before yesterday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, when they were all outside of the guard house, under the charge of a sentinel, they made a break, four going down the east side of the ridge upon which the guard house is built, and four to the west, passing in rear of the officers quarters—the old chief, with heroic devotion, standing by the sentinel, and seizing his gun as soon as it was brought down, and before it could be made to bear upon his companions, amongst whom he had a son some eighteen or nineteen years of age. A member of the guard seeing the scuffle between the sentinel and the chief, ran up and thrust the latter through with his bayonet, inflicting a mortal wound. Upon this the chief started to run towards the party going east, when the sentinel, whose gun he had been holding, shot him through the head, the ball coming out through his face.

By this time, the guard began to fire quite rapidly, and in a few moments the entire command, officers and soldiers, were in pursuit. The day was comparatively cool and pleasant, the mercury standing 105°. The bottom to the westward being tolerably bare; while some were running down the hill, others were firing over their heads at the Indians beyond. This ceased, however, as the Indians reached the bushes near the river. Those who had fled to the east took the river, and coming down with the rapid current, keeping well in towards the south bank, afforded targets for the men on the opposite shore. Three men pushed out in a boat—none of them with arms, however—and got up close to one, striking him repeatedly with their oars, but the Indian, by diving, eluded them.

It appears, from all that can be learned, that six Indians were killed, and one or two of the remaining three wounded. Two or three were killed in the river; one was badly wounded in the river, and is supposed to have died in the junction between the Colorado and Gila rivers since; and one was killed at the coal pit about a mile from the Fort.

What effect this may have upon the Indians above, it is very difficult to foretell.—It is probable, however, that any ill-feeling it may engender, will show itself by attacks on small parties, and away from the immediate vicinity of the military posts. It is to be hoped that nothing more serious may be apprehended.

An officer came down from the post at Beale's Crossing, the other day, in a small row boat, to try to get a steamer to go up with clothing and supplies; but the steamboat company are unwilling to attempt it with so much water to contend against in the kanyons. The Lieutenant went on to San Francisco by the last stage.

Lieut. Mowry is at Hermosillo, and is expected here soon.

Last week we had a specimen of summer weather—the mercury rising up to 115° and 116° in the shade. I understand that at the hospital at the Fort it was 118½° one day, and 117° the next, and remained above 110 for some time after sun-set. No one can say that Uncle Sam's troops don't stand fire first-rate. H. T.

Latest from Washington.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, July 10, 185ff.

Jefferson Davis has returned to Mississippi to define his position and confront Senator Brown and other rivals, who are holding him to a practical assertion of his former ultraism.

Douglas is here on private business, and has not dined with the President.

Washington, July 11.

The President goes to Bedford Springs next Monday, accompanied by his usual suite.

The number of agents and owners of firearms and factories collected here is considerable, competing for the appropriation of the $100,000 made for that object last session in the Navy. Various newspapers are freely enlisted, and other influences, on the one side or another.

Washington, July 12.

The Cabinet had Mr. McLane's project of a treaty with Mexico under consideration to-day, but made no progress, in consequence of the difficulty of furnishing money, which is a *sine qua non* with Juarez. None can be raised on any negotiation made here, because the Senate may reject, and the House will not probably make an appropriation if it is ratified. The means for equipping and sending volunteers cannot be procured without advances here, and the force named by Juarez is wholly insufficient, even if it could be sent. The upshot of the matter will probably be that Mr. McLane will come home, abandoning the experiment he has taken in hand as useless.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, July 13.

The War Department has adopted a regulation fixing the tax upon sutlers, at posts occupied by one or more companies, at ten cents a month for each commissioned officer and enlisted man belonging to the command in each regiment. The fund accruing to it as above, or as much of it as may be necessary, will be appropriated to the maintenance of the band.

Dates from El Paso to the 28th of June state that the Apaches had stopped and robbed the mail coach near Tucson. They had also robbed the Patagonia Mining Company of several thousand dollars worth of property.—Other minor depredations had also been perpetrated by them, and they had committed one murder at the copper mines. A detachment of troops was ordered out by Col. Bonneville, but he had not men enough at his disposal to make an effective campaign. He recommends the erection of four new military posts in Arizona.

There was much consternation at Sonora at the rise of the Opata and Yague Indians, who are defeating the Mexican Government troops, and advancing on the settlements.

A bitter contest is anticipated in New Mexico between Mr. Otero and Judge Watts, for the Delegateship.

Since the capture of Mazatlan by Pasquera, there has been shipped to San Francisco from Mazatlan, Guayamus and Manzanillia, silver to the amount of $11,000,000, while half as much more has probabably been smuggled away by the British war vessels on the coast.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Williams & Jackman, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be carried on by M. Jackman. THOS S. WILLIAMS,
30-3t PARMENIO A. JACKMAN.

To the Traveling Public.

STAGE, LIVERY AND EXPRESS NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this City and Camp Floyd, that he has now in successful operation, a Daily line of stages running from Salt Lake City to Camp Floyd, and from Camp Floyd to Salt Lake City, leaving each point punctually at 8 a m., and arriving at 2 p. m.

He has now four changes of horses on the road, also good and commodious Coaches, and careful drivers; therefore he feels warranted in saying that he can carry passengers through in six hours.

LIVERY NOTICE.

He will be ready to receive horses on Livery May 10th, by the day, week, or month, at his new Stable, in Salt Lake City, on the most reasonable terms.

Horses and Carriages to let at all hours, night or day.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

He will run an Express, in connection with his stage line between Camp Floyd and Salt Lake City. No letters will be received or carried, by him, except the Postage is prepaid, on each letter 25 cents.

All passenger's baggage, weighing over 40 pounds will be charged at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

All packages weighing under 10 pounds will be taken for 50 cents each.

All over 10 pounds will be taken at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

The undersigned will not be responsible for any Trunk, Package, Parcel, or any other species of property whatever, except receipted for by his agents at each end of the route.

A Liberal share of public patronage is earnestly solicited.

Office in Salt Lake City, next door to the Post Office.
PARMENIO A. JACKMAN,
39-tf Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at CAMP FLOYD, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

Dyer, Bro's, & Co., at Camb Floyd are authorized to settle their business. R. H. DYER.
39 tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

NOTICE.

WE having taken the house formerly occupied by Gilbert, Gerrish & Dyer, at Camp Floyd, it will in future be well supplied with a good assortment of goods, and one of the Partners will be there all the time. Our friends will please call and see us.

39-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries & Liquors;

—ALSO—

OUTFITTING GOODS GENERALLY,

AT

G. S. L. City, Camp Floyd,
Fort bridger, Fairfield, and
Millersville.

The attention of the public is invited to their stock on hand, and to arrive. 37-tf

MULES FOR SALE.

40 MULES are for Sale. Apply to
37-3t JOHN HARTNETT.

Information Wanted!

OF WESLEY KLIPSTINE, who left Kansas Territory in May 1858, for Salt Lake City, or California, and has not been heard of since. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother. Address

ISRAEL KLIPSTINE,
Nevada City, Nevada Co.,
[38-3t] California.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed, that in addition to the brand "U. S." on all mules reserved for the use of the army in Utah, an additional mark of a round hole punched in the left ear, will hereafter be made on all these mules. G. H. CROSSMAN,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A.
Camp Floyd, Aug. 2d, 1859. 1.38-tf.

The Devil and Tom Walker.

A Story of the last Century.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

As Tom waxed old however he grew thoughtful. Having secured the good things of this world, he began to feel anxious about the next. He thought with regret on the bargain he had made with black friend, and put his wits to work, to cheat him out of his condition. He became therefore, all of a sudden a violent church-goer. He prayed loudly and strenuously, as if Heaven were to be carried by force of lungs. Indeed, one might always tell when he sinned most during the week by the clamor of his Sunday devotion. The quiet Christians who had been modestly and quietly traveling Zion-ward were struck with selfreproach at seeing themselves so suddenly outstripped in their career by this new made convert. Tom was as rigid in religion as in money matters.—He was a stern supervisor and censurer of his neighbors, and seemed to think every sin entered up to their account became a credit on his page. He even talked of the expediency of reviving the persecution of the Quakers and Anabaptists. In a word, Tom's zeal became as his riches.

Still, in spite of his strenuous attention to forms, Tom had a lurking dread that the devil after all would have his due. That he might not be taken unawares, therefore, it is said he always carried a small Bible in his pocket. He also had a great folio Bible in his counting-house desk, and would be frequently found reading when people called on business; on such occasions he would lay his green spectacles on the book to mark the place, while he turned around to drive some usurous bargain.

Some say Tom grew a little crack-brained in his older days, and that. fancying his end approaching, he had his horse newly shod, saddled and bridled, and buried with his feet uppermost, because that, at the last day, the world would be turned upside down, in which case he would find his horse ready for mounting, and he was determined at the worst to give his friend a run for it.—This, however, is probably a mere old wife's fable. If he really did take that precaution, it was totally superfluous—at least, so says, the authentic old legend which closes his story in the following manner:—

One hot afternoon in the dog-days, just as a terrible thunder-gust came up. Tom sat in his counting house in his white linen cap and India silk morning gown. He was on the point of foreclosing a mortgage, by which he would complete the ruin of an unhappy speculator for whom he had professed the greatest friendship. The poor land-jobber begged him to grant a few months indulgence. Tom had grown testy and irritated, and refused another day.

"My family,, will be ruined and brought upon the parish," said the land-jobber.

"Charity begins at home," replied Tom, "I must take care of myself these hard times."

"You have made so much money out of me," said the speculator.

Tom lost his patience and his piety, "The devil take me," said he, "if I have made a farthing."

Just then there were three loud knocks at the street door. He stepped out to see who was there. A black man with a black horse, which neighed and stamped with impatience.

"Tom, you are come for'" said the black fellow, gruffly. Tom shrunk back, but too late. He had left his Bible at the bottom of his coat pocket, and his big Bible on the desk, burried under the mortgage he was about to foreclose—never was a poor sinner taken more unawares. The black man whisked him like a child astride of the horse, and away he galloped in the midst of a thunder-storm. The clerks stuck their pens behind their ears and stared after him from the windows. Away went Tom Walker dashing down the streets, his white cap bobbing up and down, his morning gown fluttering in the wind, and his steed striking fire out of the pavements at every bound. When the clerks turnd to look, the black man had disappered.

Tom Walker never returned to foreclose the mortgage. A countryman who lived near the swamp reported that in the hight of the thunder-gust he had heard a great clattering of hoofs and howling along the road, and that when he ran to the window he just caught sight of a figure such as I have described, on a horse that galloped like mad across the fields, over the hills, and down into the black hemlock swamp toward the old Indian fort, and that shortly after a thunder-bolt fell in that direction, which seemed to set the whole forest in a blaze.

The good people of Boston shook their heads and shrugged their shoulders. They had been so accustomed to witches and goblins, and tricks of the Devil in all kinds of shapes, from the first settlement of the colony, that they were not so much horror-stricken as might have been expected. Trustees were appointed to take charge of Tom's effects. There was nothing, however, to administer upon. On searching his coffers, all his bonds and mortgages were found reduced to cinders. In place of gold and silver, his iron chest was filled with chips and shavings; two skeletons lay in his stable instead of his half-starved horses, and the very next day his great house took fire and burnd to the ground.

Such was the end of Tom Walker and his ill-gotten wealth. Let all griping money-brokers lay the story well to heart. The truth is not to be doubted. The very hole under the oak tree, from whence he dug Kidd's money, is to be seen to this day, and the neighboring swamp and the old Indian fort is often haunted in stormy nights by a figure on horseback, in a morning gown and white cap, which is doubtless the troubled spirit of the usurer.

In fact, this story has resolved itself into a proverb, and is the origin of the popular saying prevalent throughout New England of "the Devil and Tom Walker."

LOOK HERE.

THE Undersigned has opened, THREE Doors North of the Salt Lake House, a

BAKERY,

where at all times may be found

Fresh Bread
Crackers,
Cakes,
Pastry, &c.

In connection may be found

ICE CREAMS,
CONFECTIONERY,
SODA WATER, &
SUMMER DRINKS.

Attached are

BATHS,

In Private Rooms, neatly fitted up.

PRICE OF BATHS:

Single Bath	75 cents.
Five Baths	$3 00
Ten do	$5 00

37-3m E. REESE.

Ho! for America!!

WEEKLY PASSENGER LINE!
Fare Reduced!
IMPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS!

COACHES leave Salt Lake City for the States every Friday morning—for St. Joseph, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas.

Passengers taken at the reduced price of $175.

Meals furnished at the different stations at REASONABLE RATES.

No responsibility assumed for baggage.

For passage, apply to Miller, Russell & Co., Salt Lake City. n36-tf

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Sixty Dollars Reward!

IS OFFERED to any one finding, and bringing to P. K. Dotson, five mules and a blue roan horse, or ten dollars per head for each of the above animals.

They are branded "H. O. & Co." on the left thigh.

The animals strayed from the herd ground at the point of the West Mountain.

Apply at the store of Hockaday & Burr, G. S. L. City. n37-3t

CITY BREWERY.

MR W. H. HOCKINGS respectfully calls the attention of the public to his eating room, recently fitted up in connection with his establishment, and having added to his premises a superior malt kiln, a malt mill, and several other improvements, he has greatly increased his facilities for accommodating his friends and customers.

He will keep constantly on hand a good supply of the best BEER and refreshments. n34tf

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250 Tons Merchandise.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.,
Salt Lake City and Camp Floyd,

HAVE received, 9th of June, and to arrive per trains of 10th and 20th of July, and 18th of August, the largest Stock, and best selection of general assorted Merchandise, ever offered for sale in this market; and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and customers, and purchasers in general, flattering themselves upon the superior quality of their goods, and their ability to make large sales at uniform and low rates.

33-3m LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

GERARD B. ALLEN. OLIVER B. FILLEY

FULTON IRON WORKS,
Second & Carr Sts., St. Louis.
GERARD B. ALLEN & CO.

MANUFACTURE High and Low pressure Steam Engines, Boilers, sheet iron Work, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Tobacco and Lard Screw and Brass and Iron Castings of every description, Circular Saw Mills of the Page and Childs Patents. 30-tf

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Hockaday & Burr,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

Have opened in their
NEW STORE ROOMS,
ON MAIN STREET,
A large Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Specially selected for this market.

☞Liberal discounts made to Country merchants. 34-tf.

SACRAMENTO DRUGGISTS,
CALIFORNIA.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
IMPORTING
AND
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Importing Druggists,
DEALERS IN
DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Perfumery, Fancy Articles,
Paints, Oils, Brushes,
Camphene, Lamps,
Machine and pure Lard Oils,
Hops, Brewers' Materials, &c.

139 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

PATENT MEDICINES.

WE are Agents for California for the following valuable preparations:

Jaynes' Alterative, Expectorant, Hair Tonic Vermifuge and Pills;
Sands' Sarsaparilla, Peruvian Febrifuge, Clove Anodyne, and Roman Eye Balsam;
Dr. Moffatt's Pills and Bitters;
Ayers' Pectoral and Pills;
Wistar's Bal am Wild Cherry;
Green's Oxygenated Bitters;

All of which we offer for sale at very near New York prices.

R H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, Sacramento.

PERFUMERY.

WE are agents for the celebrated Perfumery House of Jules Hauel & Co., Philadelphia, and have a large stock of their excellent preparations on hand for sale at reasonable prices.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, 139 J street, Sacramento.

HOPS! HOPS!

WE are now receiving a fine lot of 1858 hops, to which we invite the attention of Brewers.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, Sacramento.

Radical Cure Trusses.

THERE is no longer any doubt about the cure of Hernia, by the use of Dr. Marsh's Radical Cure Truss. We have just received a good supply, the first ever brought to this city, and invite all interested to call and examine this new and valuable improvement.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, Sacramento.

PAINTS AND OILS.

WE have just received per clipper Intrepid, from New York, a large invoice of choice Paints and Oils, consisting in part of superior Boiled and Raw Linseed oil, Chrome Green, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Red Lead. Prussian Blue, Putty, Venetian Red, Gold Leaf, Coach Varnish, Japan, Furniture and Damar Varnish, Gum Shellac, Vandyke Brown, &c., &c., for sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, 139 J street, Sacramento.

Crucibles and Retorts.

WE have on hand a large assortment of Black Lead and Hessian Crucibles, of all sizes; also superior Iron Retorts, which we offer at reasonable prices.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, Sacramento.

Large Iron Mortars.

FIFTY-SIX large Iron Mortars for sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, No. 139 J street, Sacramento.

FRESH CAMPHENE.

ALWAYS on hand, and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

R. H McDONALD & Co.,
Druggists, 139 J street, Sacramento.

CHEMICALS.

PER last steamer we have received from the Chemical Labratory of Power & Weightman, Philadelphia.

400 bottles Strychnine;
75 ounces Nitra Silver, pure;
25 ounces Sulphate Morphine;
100 ounces Iodine Mercury, Lead, and Iron.

ALSO

200 ounces Quinine;
75 pounds Iodide Potassa;
80 pounds Chloroform;
750 pounds Spts Nitrey Aq. Ammonia, and Sulphuric Ether.

R. H. McDONALD & CO,
Druggists, 139 J street, Sacramento.

Corks, Corks, Corks.

JUST received from New York—100,000 superior Soda Corks, 50,000 superior Wine Corks; 1,000 gross Vial Corks, assorted sizes; Beer Keg Corks, &c., for sale low, by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, Sacramento.

Oils, Oils, Oils!

PURE Lard Oil, Machine Oil, Sperm Oil, and refined Polar oil, for sale low, by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
33-3m Druggists, Sacramento.

NOTICE.

CAME into my camp in Echo Kanyon, on the 15th of Juy, one Mule and one Horse. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. Apply to

27 3t E. W. VAN ETTEN

LAW NOTICE.

ALEXANDER WILSON, U. S. Attorney, for Utah Territory, will attend promptly to professional business intrusted to him.

Office with Dr. Forney, Superintendant of Indian affairs, G. S. L. City. 17-tf

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NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED
WILLIAM NIXON,

East Temple St., between the Deseret Reading Rooms and saloon and John Willis' Bakery,

HAS just received a choice lot of assorted Merchandise, to which he wishes to call the attention of his old Friends and the Public generally consisting in part of

TOBACCOS,

Lewis's No. 1 and 2, Grape Vine,
Buffalo Chips, Com'der in Chief,
Strawberry, and other choice Brands.

GROCERIES.

Tea,	Coffee,	Sugar,
Rice,	Candy	Nutmegs
Liquors	Cigars	Boston Soap
Mustard	Pepper	Indigo
Cotton Yarn	Madder	All kinds of Spices.

With a choice lot of Fancy bottled and case fruits oysters, sardines, lobsters, London gin and other liquors, yeast powder, soda, saleratus, cream of tartar, and other useful articles in that line.

ALSO—Calicos, de lanes, bleached and brown linen sheeting, linen table cov rs, blue and brown drills, bedticking, alapaccas, lawns, ginghams, laces, edgings, bonnet and taffata ribbons, velvet trimmings, and a large variety of all kinds of small wares and notions.—Together with

Mens and boys calf and kip boots and shoes; a choice lot of gents gaiters, womens and childrens calf, kip and fancy shoes, boots and gaiters; mens and boys hats and caps and

Ready Made Clothing.

WANTED.—wheat, flour, butter, eggs, and all other kinds of produce, in exchange for which the highest market price will be paid.

WANTED.—1000 to 5000 buck, antelope, mountain sheep and elk skins.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Some good pine lumber, also 10,000 shaved shingles for which a good price will be paid if delivered soon.

W. Nixon, thankful for past favors will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same by selling good goods at fair prices for

READY PAY ONLY IN CASH OR PRODUCE.

He would also call the attention of Farmers residing South and in Cedar Valley, to his large and well assorted stock of General Merchandise at CAMP FLOYD, north side of the creek, where they can always depend upon finding a good variety of everything in his line, in exchange for Cash, Beef-Cattle, and every kind of Produce. 28-tf

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$1,000 REWARD.

WILLIAM A. ADEN.

I have learned through the Post Master, Lucius N. Scovil, of Provo City, Utah Territory, that my son, WILLIAM A. ADEN, left there about the 1st of October, 1857, for California, by the south route, aiming to overtake a party of emigrants, who were then some fifty miles ahead of him. To William D. Roberts, a young gentleman of Provo City, with whom he had formed an acqoaintance, my son agreed to write as soon as he got through, but, as yet, not a word from him! Mr. Scovil says, under date of March 25, 1859: "Mr. Roberts has since been to California, and has just got back, and on his return learned, by a man in one of the extreme Southern settlements, that a certain Indian is now wearing a peculiar buck sain coat, like one your son wore when he left here," and the great presumption is that he was either murdered or taken prisoner by the Indians. Said

WILLIAM A. ADEN,

If alive, is now about twenty-one years of age—pretty well grown—blue eyes—fair skin—hair curly, and rather dark—a pretty good talent for music (both vocal and instrumental)—writes poetry tolerable well—a natural genius—particularly at PAINTING. For further particulars, as to dress, &c., refer to W. D. Roberts, Provo City.

For the rescue and delivery of my son, if a prisoner, to Governor Cumming, of Utah, or Ex-Governor Boggs, of Napa Valley, California, or an undoubted assurance of his release, I will give the above-named reward; or I will give a liberal compensation for knowledge of his whereabouts, if alive, so that he may be rescued; (if a prisoner perhaps he may be bought off from the Indians.) And any information in reference to him would be gratefully received by his distressed parents, brothers and sisters.

As an assurance of the reward, I refer to the annexed note to Governor Cumming, of Utah, from Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, with whom I have been personally acquainted for many years.

Paris, Tennessee. May 27th, 1859.

S. B. ADEN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, Tenn., May 8th 1859.

His Excellency, the Governor of Utah Territory:

SIR: Dr. S. B. Aden, of this State, is under the apprehension that his son William, en route for Balifornia, was either murdered or taken prisoner by the Indians. The Dr. is in deep distress, and wishes to offer a reward for the rescue of his son, if living, and at his instance I write this note, to say that Dr. Aden is a gentleman of high character, and in every way worthy and responsible; and any reward which he may offer for the rescue of his son, from the custody of the Indians, will be promptly paid, which fact you will please make known to your people, by the publication of this note, or otherwise, so that full credit may be given to such reward as Dr. Aden may offer.

Very respectfully,
ISHAM G. HARRIS,
Governor of Tennessee.

N. B.—Any person who shall be entitled to the above reward, will please draw on myself at this place, or my son, F. F. Aden, of St. Louis, Mo. S. B. ADEN.

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100 WAGONS

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE STATES

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ONE LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,
Liquors,
Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes,
Clothing
Hardware,
Outfitting Goods,
Harness,
Saddles,
& Bridles,

Which we will exchange for FLOUR and GRAIN, in fact

All kinds of Country Produce.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and is well adapted to the wants of the people of this section.

We would call the attention of Country Merchants and large dealers generally to the above, as we will offer them such inducements as will enable them to make satisfactory purchases.

ALSO,

75 light Chicago WAGONS; 250 large AMERICAN MULES; 250 fine AMERICAN WORK CATTLE; one fine MALTESE JACK; one fine STALLION. For sale by

[35-tf] C. A. PERRY & CO.

JAS. E. D. JESTER,
(Successor to D. W. Baylies & Co.)
WATCH-MAKER & JEWELER.

HAS on hand a well assorted stock of Materials, Glasses, Guard Chains, Rings, &c., and is ready to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Will by strict attention and superior work to merit a continuance of the old patronage, and a liberal share of the new.

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Office with T. S. Williams, in Salt Lake House, door north of the Post Office.

N.B. Particular attention paid to work from a distance, and from Camp Floyd. All jobs from the latter received and returned by express free of risk and expense to the owners.

We take pleasure in commending to the public our successor, Mr. Jas. E. D. Jester, who has been employed during the past winter, as a superior and faithful workman, and one well worthy their confidence and patronage. From our old friends and patrons we speak him a continuance of their favors.

32-3m D. W. BAYLIES & CO.

DRUGS! CHEMICALS!!
PERFUMERIES,
Spring & Summer Trade 1859.

ALEX. LEITCH,
MARBLE BUILDING,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND OLIVE STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TAKES pleasure in inviting attention to his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PURE RE-AGENTS, and
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,

of which he has a very full and varied assortment, of the best and purest quality. He would also call the attention of the Profession to his unusually large Stock of

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

selected with care, and made by the most eminent manufacturers, and with all the latest improvements.

He would commend to the notice of those in search of

TOILETTE ARTICLES,

including every variety, English and French, to be assortment of

PERFUMERIES,
ELEGANT EXTRACTS,
POMADES AND SOAPS.

He has replenished his Establishment with a large supply of the choicest

BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN.

And is also prepared to fill all orders for

Congress and other Mineral Waters

of which he is the sole Agent for St. Louis.

His stock of MEDICINE CHESTS and SADDLE BAGS is large, and has been selected with special reference to the

PIKE'S PEAK TRADE, AND THE PLAINS.

26-tf

L. & A. CARR,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Main Street,
ST. LOUIS MO.

KEEP constantly on hand, all the spelling books, arithmetics, grammars, geographies, philosophies, reading books, histories, dictionaries, &c., now in use, which they offer at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY,

BLANK BOOKS,
PRINTING
AND WRITING
PAPER,

Has been selected with the greatest care, and is unsurpassed to any in the West. Having an

EXTENSIVE BINDERY

Attached to their establishment, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books to order, at the shortest notice. 1y

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MOUNT VERNON HOTEL,
AT
CAMP FLOYD, UTAH TERRITORY.
CHARLES HARRISON,
PROPRIETOR.

TRAVELERS and boarders can always be accommodated with the best the market affords, and neat and comfortable apartments.

P. S. Farmers will be paid the highest cash for all kinds of country produce. 2y

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